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2, steamship *Hevelius*, Belgian, for New York; steamship *I. W. Taylor*, British, for New Orleans; steamship *Dunattee*, British, for Galveston, Tex. October 4, bark *Ella*, American, for Barbados, West Indies.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CANADA.

Smallpox in the Province of Quebec.

MONTREAL, November 5, 1897

The present status of smallpox in this Province is as follows:

Municipality.	County.	Population.	Date of outbreak.	New cases since last report.	Total cases since outbreak.	Died.	Recovered.	Still sick.	Houses infected since outbreak.	Houses still infected.
Montreal City.....		240,000	July 2	2	19	9	7	3	14	60
Westmount.....	Hochelaga.....	6,000	July 26	0	5	1	4	0	2	0
Ste. Cunégonde.....	do.....	8,000	Aug. 27	0	1			1	1	60

^a Smallpox has appeared in a boarding convent and all seem to point to a negligence of one of the subaltern civic health officials as the cause.

^b Except the isolation hospital.

Yours, respectfully,

ELZÉAR PELLETIER,

Secretary Board of Health of the Province of Quebec.

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

November 3: The United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended October 30 there were in that city no deaths from yellow fever and no deaths from smallpox.

November 1: The United States consul at Cienfuegos reports that during the week ended October 31 there were in that city no deaths from yellow fever and 3 deaths from smallpox.

October 27: The United States consular agent at Guantanamo reports that during the month ended September 30 there was in that city 1 death from yellow fever.

October 28: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended October 28 there were in that city 14 deaths from yellow fever and no deaths from smallpox.

October 29: The United States consul at Matanzas reports that during the two weeks ended November 3 there were in that city 3 deaths from yellow fever.

November 1: The United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports that during the week ended October 30 there were in that city 49 cases and 2 deaths from yellow fever and 46 cases and 1 death from smallpox.

October 30: The United States sanitary inspector at Santiago reports that during the two weeks ended October 30 there were in that city 4 deaths from yellow fever.

Sanitary report from Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *October 30, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there were 71 deaths in Santiago de Cuba during the week ending October 30. Of these, 4 were from yellow fever, 5 from dysentery, 6 from tuberculosis, 2 from pernicious fever, 4 from remittent fever, 15 from enteritis, 2 from typhomalaria, and the rest from noncontagious diseases. Many deaths are attributed to dropsy and anæmia, and I believe they are owing to hunger. It is impossible to calculate the number of people living on public charity to-day, and as there is no work for the *concentrados*, disease and death carry them off by hundreds.

Respectfully,

H. S. CAMINERO, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HAITI.

Yellow fever at Cape Haytien.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 6, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you of the receipt of a telegram from the United States minister at Port au Prince, Haiti, of the 6th instant, reading as follows: "Yellow fever, Cape Haytien."

Respectfully, yours,

THOS. W. CRIDLER,
Third Assistant Secretary.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

JAMAICA.

Yellow fever in Kingston.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, *October 12, 1897.*

SIR: Upon the day Mr. Scanlon died, and before I had taken to my bed in the afternoon, I received very alarming information relative to the spread of the yellow fever. I immediately called upon the agent of the Atlas Line, whose steamer *Altai* was leaving that day, and requested him not to carry passengers to New York, advising him that the Boston Fruit Company had stopped taking passengers, and I thought it well to entirely stop the passenger traffic between Jamaica and the United States. He declined, however, acceding to my request. During the course of this conversation he very indiscreetly showed to me a bill of health which he had secured for his vessel from the secretary of the local central board of health, for the purpose, I suppose, of in some degree offsetting the bill of health which I gave him. This bill of the local board stated unqualifiedly that there were no infectious or contagious diseases in this port. I inclose a blank form of the same, which was simply filled up as it stands without any notation at all. The